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The following sensible and well-written article is copied from the Salem Advertiser; it clearly refutes one of the most hackneyed calumnies of the opposition against the administration.

THE CRUSADE OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE MERCHANTS.

It is a part of the tactics of the opposition to impose upon the credulity of the people by making them believe that the administration of Gen. Jackson was, and that of his successor is, hostile to the interests of the mercantile community.—In other words that it was and is the object of both to carry on a crusade against the merchants. This accusation of hostility to their interests comes with an ill grace from a class of men who (to say nothing of former periods of our commercial history) for the last eight years, have asked so much, and who have received so much by the prompt and energetic action of the government in their behalf. The claims of our citizens for spoliation on their commerce by Denmark, France and Naples were of no small importance to our national prosperity. They were of vast consequence when considered in regard to the national honor and character. The merchants weighed their importance in dollars and cents. The government in the nice balance of national honor. It was one of the leading objects of Gen. Jackson's administration to wipe out this accumulation of claims against foreign powers.—He did not suffer the subject of the claims to be any longer a thing of hope deferred, a matter of make-weight, or of hollow, unmeaning, diplomatic courtesies. His administration was in this particular the great liquidator; and he closed his accounts with the powers of Europe well and quickly. The merchants pocketed the money, and Gen. Jackson had to pocket the abuse of their presses. The amount of claims before they were paid, was so much money withheld from the national capital—so much lost to the commercial capital of the nation. And now that the claims are adjusted, the money is almost exclusively received by the merchants and underwriters.

We have not the means now before us of ascertaining the amount received in this immediate district and vicinity under the late treaties with Denmark, France and Naples. We may venture the assertion that some six or \$800,000 were or will be received in this city and its immediate neighborhood under the Neapolitan treaty. But it was here the greatest losses were incurred by spoliation on our commerce. It was here that the greatest benefits under the treaties were received. And it is here that the cry is "war of the government on the merchants."

The money put into the pockets of the merchants under the late treaties is not the only benefit they have derived from an administration which they seem, or effect to late in the inverse ratio of advantages derived from its promptitude, energy and watchfulness of their interests. Is a merchant ship, while pursuing her voyage on the great highway of nations, robbed by a pirate? No sooner does the story of the depredation reach the capital than a government cruiser is despatched to capture the marauder.

Does the Malay, whom commercial intercourse and contact with civilization has taught the ingenious devices of trade, and who, revengeful perhaps by reason of having been sometimes over-reached in bargains for his products, make an attack on one of our merchant ships. What does the government?—What did the administration in a case of this kind too recent to be forgotten? Did it wait for petitions, and for memorials to avenge the wrong—to protect the interests of the merchant? No. Immediately, and without delay, without counting the cost, a frigate of the first class in the service, with a select crew and powerful armament, was ordered to proceed to the coast of Sumatra to chastise the Malays for their treachery, and to secure to the merchant the peaceful pursuit of navigation and trade in those seas. The efficient manner in which Commodore Downes executed the purpose of the flag, is too well known to need repetition.—Our flag has ever since been respected in that quarter of the globe, and the war ship will there for some time be remembered. But there is a story which has an awful squinting at truth, somewhat collateral or incidental to the cruise of the Potomac, which demonstrates how far and in what way the protection of our commerce at that time was seconded and supported by some who arrogated to themselves almost an exclusive right to the fostering care of the government. Scarcely had the Potomac unmasked her battery at the natives of Quillo Bation, when not a hundred miles from this District a merchant ship was cleared from one of our Custom houses; her destination the west-

coast of Sumatra. What, patient reader, do you think constituted a part of her cargo.—Perhaps you will guess—Rum. No. It was powder. An innocent shipment enough, provided it was certain that the ship would arrive on the coast after the Potomac had fulfilled the purpose of her commission. And safe enough because in the event of her arrival before the frigate, the price of the article would have been enhanced by the expectation of an attack.

If peradventure, the frigate on her passage thither had met with a disaster, which had compelled her to put into the Cape of Good Hope or the Isle of France for repairs, the delay occasioned thereby would have enabled the merchant ship to reach the coast first, and the spectacle not a little humiliating to national pride, would have been witnessed, of one of our merchant ships furnishing the means of defeating the success of an expedition sent some four or five months before expressly for the protection of American commerce. This is patriotism. This is philanthropy. But we pardon something to mercantile casuistry—we pardon more to the spirit of trade.

War of the government on the merchants! What is the whole Post Office establishment but a branch of the public police, created by statute, managed and controlled by government and from which the merchants derive the greatest, nay, almost the entire benefit and convenience? Yet very recently an insidious but a-bominable attempt was made to nullify the Post Office law by the appointment of special messengers, and the manifesto proclaiming the intended violation issued from the merchants' News room in New York.

War of the government on the merchants.—For what and for whose benefit is it that we have squadrons in the Pacific, on the Brazil coast, in the sickly climate of the west Indies, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Mediterranean? And whose interests are promoted, to whom are the advantages of commercial intercourse secured, by the treaties which have been of late successfully negotiated with Muscat and other places with whom we had not till within a few years a bond of commerce by treaty?

Did the Administration of Gen. Jackson or that of Mr. Van Buren, made any demonstrations of hostility towards the merchants in the South Sea Exploring Expedition, and in the surveys or our seaboard? At this moment a government vessel is surveying George's Shoals with the view of determining the practicability of erecting a light house there for the security of navigation. Is the hostility of the government to the mercantile community manifested in the ordering out in the inclement season of winter, on our extensive and rock-bound coast, their revenue cutters, for the relief and often the salvation of badly equipped merchant ships?

Such is the manner in which the past and present Administration have waged war against the merchants. It is not the first time that this charge of hostility of the government against the merchants has been made. It has been hurled against every democratic administration since the formation of the Constitution. Jefferson, to save our commerce from lawless depredation, waged war upon the merchants. Madison waged another war on the merchants, by his "wicked and ruinous war" against Great Britain, for free trade and sailors' rights.

The merchants are now engaged in a third war with the government, declared by Gen. Jackson, and carried on by Mr. Van Buren.—We wish them well through. Their hardest contest is that with each other, contending who can best remedy with an irresponsible circulation and depreciated paper, the ruin which their schemes and systems have brought upon themselves.

We publish to-day the proceedings of the Middle Senatorial District in Hancock & Washington—this nomination completes the Senatorial list. The proceedings of the various Congressional lists, our readers cannot have failed to perceive, indicate the existence of an excellent spirit, indicative of the State, and of sufficient excitement to warrant the expectation of our usual majority. The federalists, to be sure, are talking, as they always do before an election, of re-actions, and changes in their favor—but ask them to descend to particulars, to put their fingers upon the men who have changed, and they are off in a tangent. Their changes are like the *ignis fatuus*—pursue them as long, and as closely as you choose, they are always just so far before you—ask for them here, and you will be told they are in Penobscot—ask for them in Penobscot, and they will point you to Cumberland, and so you may go the circuit of the State, and the journey will be as unproductive of evidence of a change, as would be the pursuit of your own shadow.

As an evidence of the state of feeling here, it may be well to state that the caucus held in this city on Wednesday evening, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice was very fully attended.—An unusual number of democrats were present, and all seemed resolved to act with the spirit which the crisis demands. We have made a great many inquiries in relation to the country towns, and the uniform answer is, *we shall do our duty thoroughly—we have no heart-burnings—no divisions—we shall go for all the candidates*

as if they were our first choice. With such spirit of union throughout the State, all that we can lack is sufficient excitement to induce our friends to carry out their feeling to the ballot-boxes—not to be content with wishing for a large majority, and not to stop short of contributing towards securing it. Let no man say to himself, "I am but one—there will be enough without me"—the aggregate is made up of units, and every man who stays at home diminishes its amount. There is no safety in expecting your neighbor to do what you neglect to perform, for he may have even a better excuse than you, and yet be induced by your example to do his duty when he would otherwise neglect it. The only true and safe course is for every man to be punctual in his attendance at the polls.—Argus.

THE ELECTION.

But a few weeks are now to elapse before our fellow-citizens will be called upon to exercise their privileges at the ballot box. Our federal opponents are making great exertions to draw out their strength, and by their usual tricks and stratagems will endeavor to defeat the democratic party. In an open and manly conflict the federal leaders are aware that they have no prospect of succeeding—but if they can by clamor and falsehood blind the eyes of the people to the true designs of their party, they hope to prevail. It is the duty of every republican to use whatever influence he possesses to avert an evil so much to be deprecated as the triumph of the federal party.—The candidates presented for the suffrages of the people by the democratic party are worthy of their heavy support, and we trust that no arguments are necessary to persuade our friends to come forward manfully in defence of their principles and support of those candidates who are devoted to the cause of justice and equal rights.

The federal papers are resorting to their usual course in misrepresenting the candidates of the Democracy and are unsparing in the abuse which they heap upon them. But of this we complain not—we have no fears of the result. They assail our candidate for Governor, Mr. Parks—with unwonted asperity, and accuse him of entertaining sentiments subversive of the welfare and happiness of the country. But as we have before remarked, this has been the usual method adopted by our opponents, and they have too often been defeated in their attempts to impose upon the people to induce any fears that similar measures will now prove more successful. The confidence to the result of the approaching election and doubt not that the voice of the people will effectually silence the falsehoods of the federal press.—Saco Dem.

THE CROPS.

Last week, we spoke of the cheering prospects of an abundant harvest. This week, availing ourselves of the industry of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, we present the husbandman's hopes in a more detailed form.—The editors of the Journal have, from time to time, preserved extracts from such testimony as they presume may be relied on, and in one of their papers during the week presented them to their readers. In the Journal, from which we condense, these extracts occupy over two columns.

Maine and Massachusetts.—We have frequently adverted in this paper, to the flourishing state of the crops in New England. In Maine, the grain crop is unusually large, except corn, which, in Maine and Massachusetts, will be rather smaller than last year. Potatoes will be abundant. Hay more than last year, but rather less than an average crop. *New York.*—Throughout the whole of this large State, except perhaps Ontario county and its vicinity, where the wheat has suffered from rust, wheat is very abundant and fine. Potatoes have been sold in Rochester, of this year's growth, for 13 cents the bushel. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Utica, says that in less than three months flour will be sold for five dollars the barrel. Indian corn in the same sections looks finely, in others is less promising. Hay is probably an average crop throughout the State. *New Jersey.*—The Woodbury Herald says the crops of wheat and rye in this State will probably be double those of the last season. Hay offers a heavier yield than was ever known before; and of potatoes, it is said there are more in the ground than were ever known before in any one season. *Pennsylvania.*—While the Reading Journal is pleased to notice that the wheat crops are abundant in all parts of the country, it laments that in the vicinity of Reading the reverse is the case. Rye and grass are luxuriant, and corn, though late, promises a rich crop. The papers in Columbia county and Beaver, say the grain crops will be a third more than last year. The Harrisburg Telegraph says the season promises to be one of great abundance. *Maryland.*—has one report—that the crops will be bountiful. *Virginia.*—The Farmers' Register for August, says the crop of corn, in general, in Virginia, promises to be very abundant. Tobacco and cotton also promise well. The wheat has proved to be a crop far exceeding the hopes of the most sanguine but a crop few weeks before the harvest; but the Register does not concur in the general belief that there has been a full or aver-

age crop of wheat reaped. Other papers in Virginia are of the general belief in which the Register does not concur. *North Carolina.*—The prospects of the corn crops in the vicinity of Raleigh were never more flattering. Wheat had turned out very well. Near Elizabeth City there are better crops than have been known for years. In the counties of Camden, Currituck and their neighbors, the Norfolk Herald says the farmers calculate on 50 per cent, over an average crop. *South Carolina.* A Greenville paper says, seldom has the farmer been so well requited as by the present crops. It has certainly been many years since the harvest throughout the southern States has yielded so abundantly, or such large beautiful grain.—The cotton crops promises well. *Georgia.*—The Augusta Courier complains, under date of August 3d, of severe drought. *Alabama.*—The present year's crops will prove unusually productive. Cotton is smaller than usual; owing to the drought but on black lands, which are peculiarly adapted to dry seasons, the prospect is most cheering. The planters generally have devoted more than usual attention to corn, and the crop promises to be abundant. *Mississippi.* says the Manchester (Li.) Whig, will the present year raise her own corn and wheat; and her cotton crop will not fall short of 35,000 bales. *Kentucky.*—The Princeton Examiner says, never have we witnessed better crops of wheat at any time, on the Green River. The orchards are bending with delicious fruit. Corn and tobacco are equally promising. *Tennessee.*—The cotton crop near Nashville has been injured by heavy rains. Corn looks well. What little is heard from *Indiana, Illinois and Missouri* is extremely favorable. The good folk of *Michigan*, says the Rochester Democrat, boast that they will have enough of everything to supply themselves, the ensuing year, without calling on their neighbors. *Ohio* is so wholesale in her harvest rejoicings that we have re-verberated her testimony to the last. The Cincinnati Post says, "There was never a fortnight of finer weather to secure a crop, the most beautiful with which a kind Providence ever blessed a people, than which this day completes. The harvest is home, and such a one as never before blessed this, or probably, any other people."

With the preceding testimony, from every portion of the country, which we have been at much pains to collate, we think all must be satisfied of the abundant promises of the harvest. Rhode Island, will not, we presume, vary from the report from Massachusetts and Maine. Wool, the great staple of Vermont, has not, we believe, suffered much from the pressure. All these cheering reports enable us, under the blessing of Providence, to predict an early return of "good times;" a nation blessed with the immense natural resources which we enjoy, and a people of a character so elastic, cannot long remain depressed or disheartened.

The following—form the Koran—are Mahomet's regulations with respect to wives:
1. Never marry idolatrous women, unless they will become believers. A Mussulman servant is better than an idolatrous woman, though of the highest rank.
2. Wives shall conduct themselves towards their husbands, as their husbands conduct themselves towards them.
3. You may separate yourself from your wife twice; but if you divorce her a third time, it will be forever; you must either keep her humanely or put her away kindly.—You are permitted to keep anything from her which you have given to her.
4. Good wives are obedient and attentive, even in the absence of their husbands. If your wife is prudent, be careful not to have any quarrel with her; but if one should happen, let an arbiter be chosen from your own family, and one from hers.
5. Take one or two or three or four, but never more. But if you doubt your ability to act equitably towards several, take only one. Give them a suitable dowry, take care of them, and speak to them always like a friend.
6. You are not permitted to inherit from your wife against her will; nor to prevent her from marrying another after her divorce, in order to possess yourself of her dowry, unless she has been declared guilty of some crime. When you choose to separate yourself from your wife and take another, you must not, though you have even given her a talent at your marriage, take anything from her.

It is not true that Mahomet excludes women from Paradise. So able a man did not choose to embroil himself with that half of the human race by which the other half is led. Abulfeza relates that an old woman one day importuned him to tell her what she must do to get into paradise. "My good lady," said he, "paradise is not for old women." The woman began to weep, but the prophet consoled her by saying, "There will be no old women, because they will become young again." This consolatory doctrine is confirmed in the fifty-fourth chapter of the Koran.

Powder Plot at Blackwell's Island.—We learn from the New York Sun, that a plot was discovered at Blackwell's Island, on Friday, which

but for its timely discovery, would probably have resulted in the destruction of all the keepers at the Island. It seems that the convicts there had smuggled about 6 pounds of powder from that used in blasting at the Island, which they intend to have placed under the building in which the keepers take their meals, and while they were at dinner, set fire to it and blow them up, and make their escape. It is supposed that Hewlett, the black tragedian, is at the bottom of the plot.

Strange Phenomenon.—The Findlay (Hancock co., Ohio) Courier of August 3d, says, "On Saturday the 29th ult. Mr. Richard Wade, Jr. was engaged in digging a well on his premises, about four miles south of Findlay; having dug down something like 18 feet, the appearance of water was evident. Mr. Wade being anxious to obtain water, seized a crowbar which was standing near, and made several strokes near the centre of the well, whereupon the water gushed forth in vivid torrents. Had not Mr. Wade been extremely active in attempting to escape, he would have perished almost instantly. At the time of the water gushing forth, a continued roaring ensued similar to a loud clap of thunder, which shook the earth violently for several hours. By an application of a fire-brand to the water, it took fire and burnt like alcohol; the blaze struck five feet above the surface of the well and at the same time burning the pouches—that lay on the top of the well. The water still continues to boil."

Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.
FREETOWN, August 24, 1837.

To the Editors of the Eastern Argus.—In reply to your remarks relative to the Oxford Bank, will you permit the Bank Commissioner living in that County to acknowledge and reciprocate your expressions of personal and political friendship, and to say that it was not his expectation to examine that Bank as a legally constituted Institution; but to ascertain the facts in relation to its organization and operations, (if it should go into operation) that the same might be reported to the State Executive, and communicated to the public, that the Commonwealth might receive no detriment.—No Bills from it are circulated here.

AN AMUSING ILLUSTRATION. A late 'New Yorker' contains a highly amusing tale illustrative of the present pressure. The story is of a New Yorker named Jenkins, a paper-money man, who was in "hot water" with his creditors. He has nothing in his pocket but a 'V', and the troubles he gets into are innumerable. At last they get to Hoboken, and we are told that he had gained the hotel, and Miss Tompkins seated herself at a window in sullen silence, until the bell rang for dinner.

Timothy seated Miss Tompkins at a table and then took a chair by her side. He filled her plate with the choicest viands that the table afforded, and then was about serving himself, when, casting his eyes upwards he discovered, on a placard against the door, the ominous words

NO NOTES CHANGED HERE.
Timothy Jenkins dropped his knife and fork rose from the table, and entered the bar-room. "Landlord," said he to the host, "I have a lady with me, and we wish to dine here; but I have no silver. I have a five on the N. York City Bank."

"Can't do any thing with it, sir; should be very happy to accommodate you, but unless you can give me silver I can do nothing for you." "But, my dear landlord, the lady is already seated at the table, and I am very hungry." "It can't be helped, sir; may be the lady can pay for her own dinner."

"I will go and ask her." The persecuted Jenkins rushed past him, and gaining the side of Miss Tompkins, he almost dragged her into an adjoining room.

"My dear Miss Tompkins," said he, "I implore your clemency, I am to be pitted indeed I am. This rascally landlord will not change my note, and—and he will not give us our dinners." So saying he fell on a chair, and the perspiration streamed down his pallid features. "Mr. Jenkins!" screamed the now really exasperated Angelina; "did you mean to insult me this day, by exposing me to the rudeness of tavern-keepers and pit-makers? I leave you now, sir, and hope that the next time you attempt to tinker the currency, you will find some other than me to witness how well your system works. I wish you joy of your 'V', Mr. Timothy Jenkins. When you get it changed send me shilling you borrowed this morning, and she retreated from his presence, no more to charm by her beauty and lure by her voice the Bank victim or much to be pitied hero.

"This, then, is the fruition of my cherished project," said the luckless Timothy, as, about sunset, he found himself on board the ferry-boat returning to New York. "I have not a cent to pay my ferrage, and these people, ring, penknife, are all gone, and so is Angelina." He raised his head at the moment, and saw that the ferryman was before him, with extended palm. Timothy shivered as he drew forth his bank note.—What was his astonishment when he discovered that the man took it, gave him in return a

four dollar bill on an Eastern Bank, and fifteen bits of paper, each of the following purport:

GOOD FOR A TRIP TO HOBOKEN.

Our hero marvelled, but dare not remonstrate and when he arrived at the city he went into a barber's shop, to re-arrange his disordered apparel. He tendered the tinsor his four dollar note; he took it, gave him a three, and fifteen cards signed by the man of straws, each of them bearing the words—

GOOD FOR A SHAVE.

Simon Strop.

Timothy was more puzzled; but his encounters during the day, had been so keen, that he feared to discuss the point with Mr. Strop, so he folded his cards in his wallet.

"I am hungry," murmured Timothy, "I will eat something," and he descended into an oyster-cellar, and called for a bowl. He ate the oysters, tendered his three dollar bill, received a two dollar note in exchange, together with seven cards, each marked—

GOOD FOR A STEW OR A PLATE OF RAW

Othens Oysters.

"Worse and worse," thought Mr. Jenkins, "but there is one help for it," and he entered an omnibus. Arrived at Bleeker street, Mr. Jenkins drew out his two dollar bill, and he received fifteen tickets, intimating on the face that each ticket was—

GOOD FOR A RIDE FROM BLEEKER TO WALL STREET.

Having gained his own room he locked the door, emptied his pockets of the new circulating medium, and read them over. "Good for a trip to Hoboken," "Good for a Shave," "Good for a Stew or a Plate of Raw," "Good for a Ride," "This then, is the state of affairs, is it?" quoth Timothy Jenkins to himself. "With a note on a bank perfectly solvent in my pocket I have been vilified—sneered at—put to the blush—abused by her I love—and got in return a few specimens of private banking. I will go to bed," said Timothy Jenkins, "and with this practised exemplification of the 'better currency' to dream over, I think I shall wake to-morrow a wiser and better man."

From the Amherst Cabinet.

The Court of Common Pleas commenced its Summer Term for Hillsborough County, in this town on Tuesday last. Present, Chief Justice Richardson and Assistant Justices Colby and Carr. After the empanelling of the Grand Jury, they were addressed by the Chief Justice in an animating and instructive discourse on the spirit of the times. He contrasted the present age of excitement, unwholesome acceleration of business and luxury of morals, with the soberly temperate, persevering industry and happy simplicity of former days. In former times men were contented to accumulate property slowly, by skillful management and constant industry. The humble profits which their honest hands, and they were contented and happy. But in these days there are too many who are disposed to live by their wits, who have not wit enough to live by honest industry; too many who look down with contempt upon the implements of agriculture. They want to live not by the work of their hands, but the work of their heads—and too many who have a restless, uneasy spirit, that makes them loathe the common and ordinary occupations of life, and which hurries them into wild and visionary schemes and speculations. If this spirit were confined to the idle, worthless and visionary part of the community, it would be of no consequence—but the delusion not unfrequently becomes an epidemic, spreading far and wide through the mass of the people, seizing even the steady, prudent and industrious, driving their reason and common sense from the helm, filling their minds with vain imaginations and golden dreams of wealth that cannot be realized, drawing them from their regular business and employments and unfitting them for all steady exertions and sober employments. In this state they become an easy prey to sharpers, who defraud them of their money and involve them in debt. And when the delusive spell that has bound them is broken and the airy dreams that have haunted their minds are fled, they find themselves undone, and their fortunes gone. Nor is this all they often find those steady habits of industry by which alone a lost fortune is to be retrieved, gone also; and the evils resulting from this restless spirit of speculation are not confined to the ruin of individuals, but the general prosperity of the community has been in some measure affected. During the last year an unfavorable season had its influence. But this was not the only cause of the difficulty. The increase of population and the decrease of productive labor will be found at the bottom of it. And this evil if not checked will go on increasing in magnitude. The earth in order that it may yield its due increase must be well cultivated: Bad husbandry makes the land, as well as the owner of the land, poor. Both in general go down hill together. The loss of a particular crop by early frost is only a transient evil. But soil worn out and exhausted by bad management is not brought back to a productive state in a short time or without much labor and expense. There are other evils attending this wild spirit of speculation. It is one of the worst species of gambling. It leads many to venture beyond their means—plunges them in debt—gives them a distaste for labor—introduces idle and vicious habits and thus corrupts the public morals. Many complain of the pressure of the times, the stagnation of business and the deranged state of the currency, and anxiously ask what is to

do? The answer to this enquiry is very obvious. We must take a proper survey of our past errors and mismanagement, and thence draw lessons of wisdom and experience to direct us in future. If we look back and look around us we shall see at once to what idleness, extravagance, speculation, overtrading and a neglect of agriculture can reduce us. We have tried the experiment and the result is now before us, and is full of instruction that is profitable to guide us back to better times. The capacities of our soil, when highly cultivated, to reward the labors of the husband man have been underrated. The pleasures, the delight, the peace, the quiet, the real independence that belongs to the farmer's life have not been justly estimated. Too many have fled from the pure fresh breezes, the pleasant and wholesome fields and hills and valleys of the country, to seek enjoyment and fortune amid the smoke, and dust and din of populous places. We neither employ hands enough nor capital enough in agriculture to make a fair experiment of what our soil is capable of producing in a high state of cultivation. It is time our attention was awakened to this consideration. Our lands are now cultivated do not produce bread enough for our own consumption. The fault is not in the earth. Thus our common mother is a just and righteous dispenser of her rewards to her children. There is no mistake in the premium she bestows. For the sluggard, the indolent, the idle, she has no very tempting rewards. Her bounties are reserved for the industrious, the active, the intelligent, who diligent seek her favors and know how to ask them aright. If we wish for better times we must retrench our expenses, live within our means, turn all extravagances out of doors, avoid all speculation and speculators, give up the vain attempts of living by our wits, and see what can be done by a diligent use of our hands. If we wish to see our people prosperous and happy; if we wish to preserve the public morals in a sound and wholesome state; if it be our ambition to honor the government under which we live and the freedom we enjoy preserved and handed down to our posterity, in distant ages, we must discountenance this wild spirit of speculation, this inordinate desire to become rich in a hurry and without labor. We must all return to our old, prudent, industrious habits. We must venerate ourselves and teach our children to venerate the plough, and to love and honor the independent, the happy, the useful life of him who holds the plough. In such a course we shall be able to shake off any pressure of the times that now exists or that may hereafter come, with all the ease that the young lion shakes the dew drops from his mane, in the morning, and go on our way rejoicing to the destinies whatever they may be, which Providence has allotted to our country.

This is true doctrine, and we are right glad that the Chief Justice is thus exhibiting to the people the real ground of their difficulties, and hope and trust that coming from such a source, it will have a salutary effect upon their minds, and lead them to a more safe, sure, and prosperous course in the future. Let them encourage every good enterprise to a proper degree; go ahead as fast as they can in all reason and righteousness, but beyond that, be cautioned by the experience of the past and learn lessons of wisdom for the future.

We are able only to give a very brief abstract of the leading features of the Judge's address—and consequently have not done justice to its merits. It ought to be published entire; and we are happy to learn that the Grand Jury have requested a copy for the press—and doubt not the request will be complied with, when the Judge shall have finished his circuit. It will be read with as much interest by the public at large, as it gave pleasure and satisfaction to the few who heard it delivered in Court.

THE PURE TESTIMONY.

"I never complain," said an old Democrat, the other day, "of the calumny and detraction which the Federal presses pour out upon our candidates. It is the course they have pursued ever since I came upon the stage of action—and I cannot expect that it will cease during the brief period of life which may be continued to me. It was thus preceding the administration of that pure and noble minded Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, and will so continue until the spirit which breathes from his immortal instrument, the Declaration of Independence, shall have regenerated the whole world. When Democracy shall triumph in every nation and under every clime, then and not till then, will the game of abuse and detraction which Federal folly employs cease. The source, the very well spring of the corrupt fountain must be dried up before the stream shall entirely cease to flow. That day will surely come. But I must only see it with the eye of undoubting faith. Therefore I will say, let not your heart be troubled, and trust implicitly in the onward progress and all purifying power of democracy. Its progress is certain and its spirit is operating within the bounds of every nation under heaven. While it is gaining foothold in the strong places where tyranny and oppression triumph and reign, let it be our care that it is not expelled from our shores. I am never discouraged at the exhibitions of spleen and bitterness which humbled and disappointed Aristocrats are ever making before the people. They only excite commiseration for their folly, and brace my nerves in firmer opposition to their wicked practices. Their triumphs are deceptive and short lived, and their final defeat and ruin is certain. Like the troubled sea they cast up mire and dirt, and then subside into tano and sluggish corruption. I have no fear of defeat, for however strong our opponents may muster, we, on the day of trial shall muster stronger. I have found in the experience and vicissitudes of many years

the truth of that scripture—'When the enemy comes in like a Flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up the standard against him.'"

That is the STANDARD, the friends of EQUAL RIGHTS rally under and the foes of liberty fall before it. Such is the PURE TESTIMONY of one who has witnessed all the political changes which have visited our country. One who unflinchingly adhered to Democratic principles in the "times that tried men's souls" as well as in seasons of victory and triumph. Let not such counsel and warning fall unheeded, but let it animate every Democrat in the coming contest, for victory.—Saco Democrat.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 5, 1837.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GORHAM PARKS.

STATE SENATORS.
Oxford. JOB PRINCE,
EDWARD L. OSGOOD.
Cumberland. NATHAN L. WOODBURY,
NATHAN S. LITTLEFIELD,
RUFUS SOULE,
ROSCOE G. GREENE.
Mun. & Wash. SEWALL LAKE.
Somerset. SAMUEL DAGGETT,
JAMES H. GOWER.
Waldo. SAMUEL S. HEGAN,
JESSE SMART.
York. STEPHEN WOODMAN,
LEVI J. HAN,
SAMUEL MILDRAM.
Lincoln. GEORGE ROGERS,
JOHN FORSETT,
JOSEPH CARGILL,
NATHAN C. FLETCHER,
J. R. BACHELOR,
ALPHEUS LYON.
Kennebec. EDWARD BUTLER,
RICHARD TINKER,
STEPHEN C. FOSTER.
Hancock. EZEKIEL HIGGINS,
JESSE SMART.
Washington,
Penobscot.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford. ALANSON MELLER.
The day of battle approaches. The hour will soon come which will either place our principles upon the vantage ground of victory, or stigmatize us with the disgrace of a defeat through our own slothfulness and lack of energy. Those who take as the measure of exertion necessary to secure a victory, the federal role of last year will find themselves woefully deceived. Though we may slumber, our opponents will not. They are prepared for action. They trust nothing to others. It is true they hope to profit by our careless security, but they rely more upon their own vigilance and activity. What then is our duty and what should be our course? In this County we undoubtedly have from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority in favor of the cause of democracy, and are we to rest contented with barely electing our candidates here? Is the remainder of our strength to be wasted or suffered to lie idle? Oxford was never yet found wanting in the day of peril, and we believe that she will be found true to herself in this crisis. The approaching election is one of no trivial importance on account of the principles it involves. The question whether we are to bow our necks to Bank us slavery, or assert our independence is distinctly presented to the people. The character of a nation is determined by the inevitable consequence of a whig triumph. We have seen on a small scale the power and operations of such an institution. We have seen it raise and depress the prices of all our products at pleasure, regulating the value of all our property according to its own interests. We have seen it buy up presses and men like cattle in the market. We have seen it resort to corruption and bribery and boast of it. We have seen it squander the public money to aid it in a warfare against the government and the people. Are these scenes which we should wish to see renewed? Shall we gain no wisdom from past experience? All the wisest and best of our Statesmen have borne their testimony against such an institution, and can we trust it again? Our answer must be given at the ballot box on Monday next.

It is of the utmost importance that our friends be cautious in selecting their candidates for representatives. Let their principles be well known and understood.—There are those who call themselves democrats who are yet Bank men, and who if elected would lend their vote and influence to the support of the Bank party. Now it becomes democrats to choose for their representatives those whose political principles are congenial to their own. The advocates and supporters of banks may call themselves democrats, but it is such sort of democracy as the federalists have no objection to. They think and think rightly that those who are with them on this point will not be likely to do them much hurt on any other. The question now at issue between us is bank or no bank. At least this is the most important and prominent question. All others are secondary to it. We repeat it then, be sure of your men on this point.

The Argus thinks that the democratic papers when speaking of their opponents should use the term federalists as being more appropriate than that of whigs. We were always in the habit of so designating them, and the abuse they heaped on us thereby showed how much they were annoyed thereby, until Mr. Adams in his letter to Dr. J. Pierce gave a new definition to the word whig which seemed to render it peculiarly appropriate to the party who claimed it. The letter is not now before us, but he therein described them as destitute of all honest principle, and bound together only by a sympathy of hatred for every man who was pure or better themselves. Adopting that definition,—to which our opponents could not well object, as it came from one who knew them long and intimately,—whom they had supported and who still claims to be a member of their party,—we were willing our opponents should substitute the term whig as more truly expressive of the character of their party than that of federalists.

FEDERAL ARGUMENT.

It is really amusing to read the arguments made use of in the Federal journals, to render unpopular and defeat the election of the Hon. Gorham Parks. He is gravely accused of having supported all those great and leading measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, which were so highly satisfactory to the great mass of the people of the United States. He is accused, in fact, of having, in every instance, acted in ac-

cordance with the known will of his constituents. He is accused of being opposed to an irredeemable rag currency, and of being in favor of a solid specie basis,—of being opposed to the granting of special privileges to the few, to the great disadvantage of the many,—of being opposed to the robbing of Peter to pay Paul.—He is accused of being, what is technically termed a "leveler," because, forsooth, he sustained the administration in refusing to recharter that great political engine of the British party of this country, mis-called the "United States Bank." He is accused of obeying the voice of the "Democracy of Numbers," and of spurning that of the "Aristocracy of Wealth!" (This letter is a grave accusation, truly, and will probably render Mr. Parks peculiarly odious to the Democracy.) He is accused in fine, of being opposed to all those darling schemes of the Federal party, which have for their object, the raising up of a privileged, moneyed Aristocracy among us whose doctrines always have been, that "wealth is the only passport to respectability," that the man who tills the earth—who earns his bread before he eats it—should not have the presumption to lay his hand on the statute book; and that he who follows at the tail of the plough, is unfitted by the very nature of his occupation, for the business of devising measures for the good of his country: as much as to say, that he who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, (the only man who is in fact of any real benefit to his country,) is fit for nothing but to be ridden,—in other words, is fitted for no occupation but that of a *cringing slave*. All these and many more accusations of the same stamp, have been iterated and reiterated, in all the vehicles of Federalism throughout the State—commencing with the Kennebec Journal and ending with the Eastport Sentinel.

The Democrats, in nominating men to office, do not deem it necessary nor proper to consult the Federal party. A man who is supported by the Federal party, cannot receive the right hand of fellowship from Democrats, so long as the line is drawn between the friends and foes of liberty and equality. Mr. Parks was nominated, and will be supported by the Democracy as representative of those principles which are inimical to the Federal party, and for the entertainment of which, they oppose, and not unfrequently misrepresent him. It is perfectly natural that they should do so. They opposed and calumniated Andrew Jackson for the same reason.

Let us now enquire what the Federal party is composed of. In this State, and throughout the United States it is made up of the "odds and ends" of all parties. It is made up of Tories to their country, Nullifiers, Monopolists, British Bank men—of those who compose the War party in peace, and the Peace party in war—and of those who prayed, while the country was at war with Great Britain, that success might crown efforts of the British army, to bring this nation at the foot of the throne of England. By flattery, and promising to bring about a golden harvest, they manage to deceive and retain many, who are right at heart in their ranks. But, as well might we expect to see grapes grow upon the thorn bush, as to expect them to favor any measure, that has any other tendency than to put money in their pockets. Self—self—is uppermost in all they think—in all they do—in all they would do. Before such men will be trusted by the people, they must devise some stratagem to keep their real motives out of sight; they should remember that "murder will out."

In conclusion we should say to the Federal party—publish your creed—tell us the reasons why you oppose Gorham Parks; that you oppose him on the ground that he supported the administration of Andrew Jackson, and now supports that of Martin Van Buren. Keep the old tune ringing in the ears of the people, and the men who have to do with the plough share will again come forward, and have unblinking audacity to lay their "huge paws" on the "statute book," and give you permission to disclose yourselves into nonentity. [Bangor Post.

Our annual election is at hand, and at this important juncture, the inquiry is pertinent, do the democratic republicans of this State impressively realize the great importance of the consequences depending upon the issue; which is to determine whether Democratic Maine is still true to herself, and faithful to the JEFFERSONIAN and JACKSONIAN principles, which her sturdy and intelligent sons have long honorably and triumphantly sustained, or whether she is to prove recreant to those great and vital principles, and her democracy to be thrown upon the mercy of an unscrupulous Federal opposition and the tenderness of a merciless Moneyed Oligarchy. To the true Democracy, this is always a subject and this a time of momentous importance and thrilling interest when with full force it comes home to their consciences, but it is also true that listless indifference, temporary forgetfulness, and various minor considerations, sometimes intervene to render an impression of the subject less deep and vivid than it should be, at a crisis like the present. Is this the fact now, upon the eve of an important election?

Democrats—for a series of consecutive years you have steadfastly and honorably sustained your cause in this State, and maintained the ascendancy of Democratic Republican principles; you have achieved victory upon victory over your enemies, the Federal Bank men in our midst, and liberally contributed to establish, strengthen and perpetuate an administration governed and conducted by principles of your own choice; through your servants in Congress and by your co-operation, vigilance and firmness, you have interposed a shield in the Coun-

cils of the nation, to guard republican freedom and human rights and carried dismay to the hearts of plotters against her free institutions, who would overthrow your cherished principles, annul your dearest rights, deprive you of your best privileges, and annihilate an Administration which it has been your pride and boast to vindicate and support. You have refused to countenance a National Bank, or to be ruled by a Moneyed Oligarchy, headed by Nicholas Biddle, and given well-grounded assurances to your political brethren of the Union, that Maine will continue to repudiate Federalism, and successfully resist the power, intrigues, and threats and slavery of the Bank and its desperate supporters.

And now, Democrats, is your advanced ground to be retraced, is the whole scene to be changed, are all your achievements to be ingloriously lost, without one effort or a single sacrifice on your part to prevent it? Is your cause to suffer reproach, and are your principles to be subjugated through the clonable indifference, personal prejudice, or weak folly of those who are bound by every consideration of honor, rectitude, justice and good faith, to defend them to the last gasp? Will you voluntarily eclipse your own fair fame by guilty of self-immolation and occasion disappointment and chagrin to your friends abroad for no adequate reason, or from no better motives than distrust originating in selfishness, and capriciousness which admits of no reconciliation or generosity? Are you prepared for a defeat without resistance, and the triumph and invited taunts of your enemies? Are you prepared for the reign of the Biddle dynasty, and the iron rule of a Moneyed Oligarchy?

We will not believe on word of it; we will not believe that you thus undervalue your cause, your principles and your reputation; that you will thus injure your brethren abroad; that you will thus commit political suicide, or offer sacrifices upon an unhallowed altar. We take it for granted that you desire above all things political, to see your cause advanced, your creed more generally known and embraced, and to maintain your present party ascendancy. In order to accomplish these desirable objects, it is necessary to be wakeful and vigilant, to use the best means, to discard all barteries, and jealousies about men, and make some sacrifices for principle.

Democrats, it is not to be supposed that personal preferences as it regards men, can always be gratified; perfect agreement of opinion in selecting candidates is not to be expected; but this difference of opinion about men does not at all affect principles held in common by members of the same party, and should not be made a subject of contention among friends after nominations are made, which are necessary to be supported by the common good and general welfare. Last year one class of individuals may have been gratified by the nomination of men of their choice, this year a second class may have their candidates brought forward. Now this has little or nothing to do with principles, although it is often made a point of much contention, and prolific of acrimonious feeling.

Democrats, remember that it has ever been the policy of your enemies, and the more than suspected enemies of true republican freedom and equal rights, to misrepresent the principles and asperse the characters of your chosen servants and candidates designated for popular suffrage. Be not deceived by the plausible sophistry or incoherent ravings of exasperated whig partisans and the mendacity of the whig press. We ask you not to close your ears and eyes against incontrovertible facts, immutable truth, nor to disregard the appeals of conscience; but if unwelcome rumors are bruited in your ears, be sure you ascertain their truth before giving them a moment's credence. The maneuvers and expedients of party warfare, you are already aware, are greatly diversified, and too often unwary, dishonorable, heartless and cruel—of a character to shame their authors when the excitement shall have passed away.

Democrats, are you now willing to go into the minority in this State, when the whigs admit that you have a large majority of numbers, and will you consent to the dismemberment of your party, and permit the entire political character of Maine to be changed? At present you have two democratic Senators and six Representatives, of like principles in Congress, and for several years a large majority of State Senators and Representatives, and a democratic Governor and Council have been chosen by your free suffrages and through your instrumentality. This has been your boast and crown of rejoicing, but is it to be yours no longer? The Bank whigs are silently and adroitly at work to encompass your defeat and change the scene, and without great watchfulness and suitable exertions on your part, they will succeed at the approaching contest. It rests with you to disappoint them.

Supposing the federal whigs should be successful in electing their gubernatorial candidate, and a majority of the Senate and House, what then? They do not, it is true, believe in the doctrine of instructions, but we put the question whether they would not waive this objection and call on democrats in Congress, your two Senators and six Representatives to obey instructions given by whigs, or resign? And would they not be in the right too? They would take democratic ground, for they are great initiators, and contend that the majority should rule, and the servant obey the master. Could you object to such a course when it is the same that your party has often pursued?

Democrats—we have thus briefly presented both sides of the great question which you are soon to act upon, the interests involved in the

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subject at issue, and the consequences suspended upon its decision. With right impressions, suitable exertions, energy and determination, to do right, the final result cannot be considered in the least degree problematical. Discharge all your obligations as independent citizens, as Democratic Republicans, as friends of free institutions and equal rights, as constituents of a free government, as opposers of a National Bank aristocracy, and every form of tyranny which binds the hands and minds of man, and after election we shall again hear the pleasing sound of "all's well!"—Bangor Republican.

THE PROTEST.

The Protest which appeared in the Eastern Republican of Tuesday last, signed by HENRY WARREN and others, when viewed as a political document, evidently designed to impair the confidence of the democratic party in, and if possible to defeat the election of, the Hon. Gorham Parks, is of itself, unworthy of even a passing notice. The entire harmlessness of that instrument, in producing the mighty changes which its ambitious and disappointed authors anticipated, would, of itself, afford a sufficient apology for passing it by in silence. But when viewed as the production of men who profess to be democrats, and who, to use their own language, "believe that the best interests of the Republican party require a rigid adherence to regular nominations,"—while at the same time, they are, openly and covertly, doing everything in their power to defeat those nominations, we shall be excused, perhaps, in noticing it so far, as to expose the sophistry of its authors, and the real causes of their opposition.

When we speak of the authors of the Protest, we do not mean to include all those whose names are appended to it, many of whom, we have since been informed, assert that they were grossly deceived as to the nature and design of that instrument, by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of those employed to obtain their signatures. The immediate authors of the protest, were the same dozen or twenty BANK-ETTES who, in 1836 joined with the federalists in tending the Legislature for more bank charters, and who for the last ten years have assumed to be the keepers of the democratic party in this country, procuring such appointments and nominations as they thought proper. They are the men whom the Bangor Post, dared to arraign before the democracy of this country for misdeeds of which they have been found guilty, and hence their extreme bitterness and animosity against that paper.

The people have had their eyes opened, they have been undeceived as to the political character and principles of these men. They have seen them denouncing the present Banking system, and deprecating the increase of Banking Capital to-day, and to-morrow, petitioning the Legislature for more charters.

They are the men, who now (in the HONEST sincerity of their hearts, and to place before the world another striking instance of their consistency,) enter into a written compact with each other, that they will trample on the former usages of the party, because, as they say, another has threatened to do so. How strange it is that men of common sense should attempt to hide the real motives of their opposition behind a subterfuge, so mean and contemptible!

If it was the least intention of those men to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charge preferred by Mr. Ruggles against Mr. Parks, why did they not after the manner of the Gray Convention, address a note to that gentleman, why have they not instituted an enquiry themselves, instead of calling upon those who were satisfied with their nomination? But no—we are told that it was the duty of Mr. Parks' friends to have met this charge promptly, by a committee of investigation. This would indeed have been "giving to nix nothing, a local habitation and a name!"—for it is not even contended by Mr. Parks' most bitter enemies, that he ever did both from a regular nomination, but simply, that he threatened to do so; which MOST MONSTROUS CHARGE being denied by him, it is deemed a sufficient cause (by those who were determined at all hazards to defeat his election,) why the democratic party should go into a MINORITY! But of what possible use would it be to submit this very, very weighty matter to a committee of investigation in order to satisfy men, who tell you in the very next paragraph, that their minds are already made up, and that they do not doubt the statement made by the HONORABLE John Ruggles and Henry Warren—*par nobis fratrem?*

We repeat to you, democrats of Penobscot, that this weak and simple charge has been made against Mr. Parks in (the absence of something better) to afford a few dissatisfied and personal enemies an apology for arraying themselves in open opposition to his election.

THE ENSUING ELECTION.

Extract from the London Banker's Circular of Jan'y 27th, 1837.

"From its nature, the influence of a bank must be allied to the aristocracy of wealth, and not to the democracy of numbers; and this is more especially the case with great chartered banks having immense power. The late Bank of the United States was one of this description, and its political influence was prodigious."

The following has been drawn up as a proper formula for the expression of the sentiments of those who are tired of the present state of the currency.

Whereas The present banking system of this State is entirely inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions, and detrimental to the industry of the country; ruinous to agriculture and manufactures, and pernicious to private morals and

the common weal. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That at the fall election we will vote only for such candidates for our Representatives in the General Court, and Senators therein, as may be relied upon to be honest, temperate, and efficient friends of a thorough reform of the present banking system.

Second, and who will advocate the earliest possible suppression of all bank notes and paper money under twenty (\$20) dollars, and the gradual increase of the metallic basis, as far and as fast as the public interest will allow, so as to make, eventually, gold and silver the ordinary currency of the nation.

Third, And who will maintain the principle that the Legislature has the power to repeal bank charters, or any other acts of incorporation, when the public interest requires it, upon such terms as shall do exact justice to all; and that the General Court is bound to enforce the contracts of the banks to pay their notes in gold and silver, as far as it may be in the power of the said General Court.

The federal Convention at Gray, in one of their resolutions, appeal to every individual among us "to burst asunder all party ties—to cast aside all political prejudices—to become regardless of all mere party names"—and join them in denouncing and endeavoring to prostrate the national administration. The people will do no such thing. They have heard the federalists talk of "no party" and urge the republicans to burst asunder all party ties," before. Let the federalists first set the example themselves of "casting aside all political prejudices," and their appeals to others to do so, might seem to come from pure motives. But the political prejudices of those, who make this appeal, are unbounded. No doubt they would be glad to see the people "regardless of all mere party names," so far as to forget that the present self-styled "Whig" party is the same federal party that denounced the administrations of Jefferson and Madison—the same party that opposed our country in the last war, and the same party has always been arrayed against the democracy of the Union. But the people will continue to call things by their right names, and to judge men by their acts.—Jeffersonian.

The Hallowell Chronicle does not like to see the federal vote in the late trial for member of Congress in Hancock & Washington exhibited by the side of their vote in that District in 1834—showing, as it does, a federal loss, since 1834, of almost ONE THOUSAND VOTES. The editors attempt to find an excuse for their loss, in the fact that the democrats there did not cast so large a vote at the late election as in 1834. But that has little, if anything, to do with the question; for while the democrats were divided and broken up, the federalists were well united in support of Noyes. The democrats will go shoulder to shoulder for Mr. Parks in September. Let us see if they do not then show that their ranks are full and their numbers good.—Jb.

A SUGGESTION.

Most of our democratic contemporaries are in the habit of calling the federalists by their new name of Whigs—thus aiding them to cover up to a certain extent, their former reprehensible principles. We dislike the plan exceedingly—and beg leave to suggest to our friends the idea of calling things by their right names. The federalists rejoice at any "era of good feeling" which permits them to cover up old party lines, and to adopt a name which, in its true signification, is directly at war with the principles to which they still adhere, and which are justly obnoxious to the people. We desire no better distinctions than those of Democrat and federalist—nor can there be any more truly indicative of the two parties. The modern "Whigs" are no more like the genuine, old fashioned whigs than chalk is like cheese, and to call them so, is to insult the memory of our patriotic fathers.

OUR CANDIDATE.

We find in the Bangor Post the following just and heartfelt tribute to the merits of our Democratic Candidate for Governor, taken from the Alabama State Paper. This generous commendation from the "Sunny South" rebukes with no feeble hand the calumnies which the whig press is industriously propagating.—The Post well remarks that it "cannot fail to be gratifying to his democratic friends in this State, where he is so fully misrepresented by his political opponents."

MAINE. A Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, was held at Augusta, the capital of the State, on the 28th ultimo. The Convention was very numerous, and is said to have been the largest one ever held in the State.—The Honorable Gorham Parks, late a Representative in Congress from Penobscot District, was nominated. The election takes place in September.

We congratulate the citizens of Maine upon their selection—a better could not have been made. Col. Parks is a gentleman of firm democratic principles, of pure integrity and fearless independence. Frank and open in his manners, mild and courteous in his deportment: he conciliates the good will of all who become acquainted with him, and commands the respect even of his enemies. He possesses talent of a high order, is an able lawyer and an eloquent speaker. To the character of a gentleman and scholar, he unites that of a consistent Democrat and warm friend of the people.

A long and intimate personal acquaintance with Col. Parks, enables us to speak thus highly of his character and accomplishments. He has distinguished himself during the last four years in Congress, by a warm support of the principles of the late administration, and an ar-

dent devotion to the interests of Maine. He richly merits from her citizens the high honor they are about to confer upon him.—Saco Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OF FARMERS.

We have frequently remarked that 7-8ths of the farmers in this country were Democrats in heart and principle, if not so in practice. The truth of this remark can be easily tested. Take, for instance, a farmer who usually votes the Whig ticket, and ask his opinion with regard to certain principles or measures. Ask him if he is in favor of taxing the agricultural interest for the benefit of the manufacturing interest? He will readily answer—No. Ask him if he is in favor of raising more revenue than is needed for the support of the government economically administered? The response will be the same. Ask him if he is in favor of placing the whole monied power of the nation in the hands of a few men? He will indignantly answer—No. Ask him again if he is in favor of that principle of government, or that system of legislation which grants exclusive privileges to the few which are denied to the many? Still the answer will be the same. Ask him, in fine, any question which you please, in relation to the principles advocated, or the measures pursued by the Whig party, and his answer will all be in opposition to them and in favor of Democratic principles and measures. And yet this very man, strange as it may appear, will go forward annually and give his vote for those principles to which he has expressed his entire opposition. The reason of this is the fact that he is deceived, or listens to the opinions of others without investigating the subject for himself. But, thanks to the march of mind and the schoolmaster, the number of this class is few, in comparison with those who read, investigate and reason for themselves. We repeat, therefore, that let Whig and democratic principles be fairly and fully laid before the laboring classes, and seven eighths of them would discard the former and adopt the latter. Such is our honest belief with regard to the political opinions of the farmers and the laboring class of our fellow citizens.—[Skowhegan Sentinel.]

Party Discipline.—The late divisions among the Democrats of Hancock and Washington District, Maine, show clearly the necessity of thorough party discipline, and of adhering closely to party nominations. Some appear to reject the trammels of party, with a sanctified regard for principle, for independence, which they loudly praise about, but seldom practice. But suppose, for a moment, that every man should regard his own feelings solely, in selecting candidates for office, and upon the independent system should go to the polls, without the least concert with his neighbor and friend, who would be elected to office? Nobody. Factions and contentions would spring up dividing asunder not only the policy of party action, but the force and strength of personal effort. Now if in the formation and maintenance of party, we ever have in view the establishment and perpetuation of correct principles, in preference to the aggrandizement of men, there can surely be no objection to unity and concert of action. Indeed, take a view from the mass of the people this determination to adhere closely to the principle, and you undermine the foundations of civil liberty and strike a death blow to the vital energies of the body politic. Take from men that spirit, which teaches them to rally around the common standard of freedom and you either prostrate their energies entirely, or infuse in them a desperate spirit of enthusiasm, which teaches them to contend only for the growth and triumph of some favorite hobby. We had almost said, that the life of our free institutions is dependent upon the struggles of political parties. We believe that were these struggles ended, there would grow up one universal monopoly, which in its strength and power would ultimately annihilate our moral and political freedom.—[Lowell Patriot.]

Foreign Interference!

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Bangor, Aug. 23, 1837.

I was shown a letter this morning from a gentleman of respectability in the city of Boston, stating that the BOSTON ARISTOCRACY are busily engaged in RAISING MONEY for the purpose of aiding in the election of the federal candidate for Governor of this State. The writer states that while in the score of Messrs. Hawes, Gray & Co., a few days since, an agent employed for the purpose, came in and informed Mr. Hawes that an assessment had been laid upon the "WUTA MERCHANTS" of that city to help the Maine election; and that the amount which they were doomed to pay, was \$10. The money was promptly "forked over," and the agent proceeded with his list to make further collections. These are facts.

The aristocracy of Massachusetts probably recollect something about Col. PARKES. It is supposed he incurred their eternal displeasure when he made a certain speech on the N. E. Boundary question, which the federal papers have lately published here and circulated widely, by which the democrats give them many thanks. They have determined that if MONEY will defeat his election, it shall not be wanting. The people of this State have on former occasions known something of the attempts of these FOREIGN DICTIONARIES to obtain the control in our affairs, and have shown them that neither their MONEY nor power can produce the effect they have so long labored for. They have till now refused to SUBMIT—and it remains to be seen whether this new attempt to control our election by FOREIGN MONEY and FOREIGN INFLUENCE shall not be rebuked by the INDEPENDENT voters of Maine, at the Polls in September."

The name of the writer of the letter from Boston above referred to may be known upon application at this office. He is a gentleman of the first respectability, known more or less extensively throughout the N. E. States. Of the truth of the statements, therefore, there can be no doubt.—Augusta Age.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 27, 1837.

The select committees of the two branches of the Legislature to whom was referred the petition of the town of Camden, praying for an amendment of the Constitution so that all judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall hold their offices during the term of four or six years, have had the same under consideration, and have the honor to report a Resolution, which is hereby referred to the next Legislature, and published by the Secretary of State in all the newspapers printed in the State, three weeks successively, from the date of publication to be thirty days before the first Wednesday of January next.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Per order, ROBERT CHASE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 3, 1837. Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence. H. HAMILIN, Speaker. In SENATE, March 4, 1837. Read and accepted, in concurrence. J. C. TALBOT, President.

Resolved proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this State.

Resolved—That the third and fourth branches of the Legislature hereinafter proposed. The Selection of the several town Assessors of the several plantations, and Aldermen of the several cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, in manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes on the following question, to wit: Shall the following amendment be added to the Constitution of this State? "All judicial officers shall hold their offices for and during the term of six years from the term of their appointment, if they so long believe themselves well, instead of the term now provided in the 6th Article and 4th Section of the Constitution, at the expiration of which time they may be re-appointed as the public interest may require."

Resolved—That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said question, those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word Yes upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word No upon their ballots.

Resolved—That the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive count, and declare the votes in open meetings; and the clerks of said towns, plantations, and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors, and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State; and the same to be delivered to the said Secretary on or before the day of the next meeting.

Resolved—That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolution to be published in all the newspapers for three weeks successively, printed in this State, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the second Monday of September next; and also cause copies thereof with a suitable form of return, to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, the Assessors of the plantations, and the Aldermen of all the cities in this State. And the Secretary of State shall at an early day lay the same before the next session of the Legislature, by all said returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

Commissioners' Notice. TIF subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ALANSON BRIGGS, late of Paris in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of August next, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that they will be in Clerk's Office in said Paris on the last Saturday of December and January next, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH G. COLE, } Commissioners. JOEL B. THAYER, }

Commissioners' Notice. WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL DUNHAM, late of Woodstock in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of August, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Amos, Durell in Woodstock on the second Wednesday of January and the second Wednesday of February, 1838, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JUST received, and will be kept constantly on hand a good assortment of "The Improved Rotary," "Rathbone's," and "The Perfect Premium;" also, G. STOVES, also, box Stoves, Ovens, Sheet Iron, and Lead, sheet Zinc, Stove Funnel, &c. &c. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call. W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1836. tf3

First, second, and third rate, and for sale by the subscriber; ALSO, Paints & Dry Stuffs. W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1837. tf3

WHEAT PREMIUM BLANKS. FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Sept. 5, 1837. tf3

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE subscribers hereby give public notice, that the connexion in business heretofore existing between them under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by Note or otherwise, are notified to settle their demands with Levi Whitman, Esq. to whose hands they are left. If said demands are paid within a reasonable time no cost will be charged.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, } ANTHONY BENNETT, } 3w2

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of

DAVID BRADLEY, late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BETSY BRADLEY, Fryeburg, Aug. 22, 1837. 3w3

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

WILLIAM B. DUNHAM, Administrator of the estate of Richard Freyburg late of Canton in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered. That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said County, on the fifth day of September next at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register. 52

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL DUNHAM, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Freyburg late of Canton in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered. That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said County, on the fifth day of September next at ten o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register. 52

ABRAHAM HINE, late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWARD BLAKE, Hartford, August 22, 1837. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

EBENEZER HARLOW, late of Tupper in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL HARLOW, Canton, August 22, 1837. 3w3

Administrator's Sale. BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford there will be sold on the premises of the said County the 25th day of September next, so much of the real estate of EZEK JEWELL late of Waterford in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be. Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the longest term on which he lived, together with the Crut Mill and Mill privileges, and a piece in the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. LEVI BROWN, Auctioneer, Waterford, August 22, 1837. 3w3

Last Call. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doct. JAMES M. BUCK are requested to call and pay the same by the 25th of September next, or their demands will be left with an Attorney.

SIMEON NORRIS, Administrator. Paris, July 28, 1837. 3w3

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent to your Court, that the great County Road, leading from Fryburg to Portland, passing through the town of Hiram, and the westerly part of the town of Faldwin, close by the bank of Saco River, and for some distance said road passes on a narrow neck of land, between said river and a pond, called Ingall's Pond. Formerly said neck of land was of sufficient width and height for a safe and convenient road, but the river has been continually washing away said neck of land, and now it has made such encroachment on the road, as to render it difficult and dangerous to pass over, when the water of the river is high; said road cannot be guarded against the action of the river, and the road cannot be maintained, but at an enormous expense.

Your petitioners further represent that travellers are obliged to go round the northern side of said Ingall's Pond, when the river is high—there is no legal road round said Pond. We therefore pray your honors to lay out a county road on the northern side of said pond—a part of which will be in the town of Fryburg, in the County of Cumberland, and a part in the town of Hiram, in the County of Cumberland, in a place most convenient for the public good, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

EPHRAIM PLINT, & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE. CUMBERLAND, ss.

At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Richard Fitch, in Baldwin, on Tuesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses—by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Baldwin and Hiram, and the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, and Jeffersonian, printed in Portland, and Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attorneys for the State, for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford, with an attested copy of said petition, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons may then and there be present, and view the same if an they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk. Copy of the petition, and Order of Court thereon. Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners, for the County of Somerset, at their Session to be holden at Northbridge, on the first Tuesday of October next, A. D. One thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

THE undersigned inhabitants of an incorporated place called Deul River, respectfully request that a road may be laid out leading from Flag Staff, near William Pierce, in said town, to the Deul River, in the County of Somerset, and through number one in the fourth Range, west of Bingham purchase, in the County of Oxford, to intersect the County road leading from Farmington to East's Mills, as called, near Noah Staples. Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honors will view and locate a road on the route aforesaid in such place as you in your wisdom may think most proper for the public good; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSHUA GASLIN, & 12 others. Deul River, August 15, 1836.

STATE OF MAINE. SOMERSET, ss.—Commissioners' Court, March Term, 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is ORDERED, That the County Commissioners meet at Flag Staff, as called, on Deul River, on Tuesday the 24 day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. and that the County Commissioners of Oxford be requested to meet at the same place aforesaid. Hence proceed to view the route mentioned in the petition. Immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties will be had at some convenient place, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge proper. And it is further ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the time, place and purpose of said meeting to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of the petition and this order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and the County Attorneys for Somerset & Oxford Counties, thirty days before the time appointed for said view—and also by publishing the petition and this order therein three weeks successively in the Skowhegan Sentinel, a newspaper published in Skowhegan, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, by the printer to the County Commissioners, thirty days before the time appointed for said view, that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard, if they think proper.

Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk. A true copy of the petition and order thereon, Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk.

